THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISE.

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N.C.

Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
12 Thursday,	6 54	5 6
13 Friday,	6 55	5 5
14 Saturday,	6 56	5 4
15 Sunday,	6 57	5 3
16 Monday,	6 57	5 3
17 Tuesday,	6 58	5 2
18 Wednesday	6 59	5 1

MOON'S PHASES. For November, 1840.

	D.	H.	M.	
First	21	7	43	morn.
Full	9	12	30	after'n.
Last	16	3	32	morn.
New	23	8	51	even'g.

From the Baltimore American.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH AT CHILLICOTHE.

At the recent great Convention at Chilicothe, Gen. Harrison addressed the people for two hours and a quarter. His speech on this occasion, as on preceding ones, was eloquent and clear, expressing his opinions with frankness, seeking to conceal nothing, and defending himself with energy from the calumnious charges without assailing others. He alluded to the general topics of the day—to the exclusive claim set up by the other party so unreasonably to the name of democracy, while the measures of the Administration were any thing but democratic. He spoke of Mr. Poinsett's Army Bill in connection with the imputation that he himself when in Congress had reported one equally objectionable. On this point, Gen. Harrison drew the palpable distinction, which must be apparent to every one, between the two plans. "I admit," said Gen. Harrison, "that there should be a well organized militia, but it should be under subjection to the *State Governments.*" Mr. Poinsett proposed to place it under the Federal Government. To any State Rights man and Jeffersonian democrat, the difference here indicated is so great that it could not possibly be greater under any construction of the Constitution.

There is another subject not adverted to before in any of Gen. Harrison's former addresses before the people, but which he dwells upon in this speech plainly and in a decided manner. The numerous slanders which had been circulated by his enemies concerning his conduct at the battle of the Thames—the best fought battle during the whole war, considering all circumstances, rendered it proper that he should take some notice of the event. The order to the mounted infantry to charge upon the enemy was issued by Gen. Harrison because the British line was drawn up in *open* order, contrary to the usual mode. It showed great decision and military genius thus to change a pre concerted plan in order to take advantage of an error committed by the enemy—for it was not a part of the previously arranged plan that the mounted men should begin the fight by charging on the British line. But Gen. Harrison perceived Proctor's error in drawing up his men, and he made the subsequent manœuvre with a promptness that would have done honor to Napoleon.

But we will let Gen. Harrison tell the story in his own words, for he speaks as well as he fights:—

I feel some hesitancy, said Gen. Harrison, in referring to allegations that have been preferred against me in a military capacity. I have a delicacy in commenting upon acts in which I am personally interested. But I cannot well exculpate myself without doing so. I am the more reluctant to speak of these allegations, also, as I cannot refer to them without wounding the State of my adoption. But the occasion was not brought about by myself, and I am not responsible for its result. I am sorry to say that I have been calumniated from a quarter that I had no reason to expect. A member of the most dignified and honorable body on earth has been my traducer. [The speaker here made a most happy and striking allusion to ancient Rome. He remarked that long after the essence of freedom had departed, its image remained, for the Senate was still arrayed in unsullied purity and dignity, and was beyond the contaminating touch of power. The humiliation of the people of Rome did not arrive until those who had been honored with the office of Senators became panders to the vices of a tyrant. When they acted as the scavengers of that tyrant, picking up from the vilest places calumnious stories to destroy the reputation of the faithful servants of the country, then it was that the Roman people were humbled and degraded.] Shall I make the application for you? he observed—shall I say that this State, this city, has sustained the man, the Senator, who could stoop to meanness like this?

It has been said in your hearing, that the individual who now addresses you, while holding a Commission, as Commanding General of the North Western Army, from the President of the U. States, was so recreant to duty as to be two miles from the scene of conflict during a most important engagement. Never calumny carried so much devastation with it. It stabs the reputation of your Shelby and your Perry, who gave other and different statements. It would stab your country to the heart. And in any future war how seriously would it operate to her disadvantage? Look around you at the present state of the world, and is not its military character its great defence? Why was once a small republic, scarce larger than this county, the terror of the greatest empires? [He instanced Great Britain also, and other nations; and continued.] What would be the military character of our own country, if you strike from the lists of its heroes such illustrious names as Washington, and Wayne, and Greene, and Decatur, and Bainbridge?

What a beautiful page of history would the following make, to be read by the monarchists of the old world? And yet there is a citizen among you attempting to brand the West with similar infamy.

In the course of the last war one army was given to the enemy by the basest treachery; while another, (if the history is to read according to the traducers of my character,) was surrendered by the unfaithfulness of its principal officers. The Major General, the Colonels, all were so recreant to their duty, as to entrust the entire command of a most important post to a young man, whose whole term of military service did not exceed four months.—Even the illustrious Shelby, the hero of Kings Mountain, was passed by to make room for a mere stripling in war. Here is a history for Western men to read! Suppose I had entrusted the command to Col. Johnson, I would have been responsible for the result. But I *did not* give the command to Col. Johnson; I *did not* give him *any discretion* as to his course. And for more reasons than one. In the first place, had such discretion been extended to him, I should have been liable, by the laws of war to be tried for unofficer like conduct by a court martial, and to be cashiered.—Had I passed over, too, in so slighting a manner, Gov. Shelby, my second in command, and a veteran officer of the Revolution, and reposed so much confidence in a subordinate, if ever lightning flashed from a man's eye, it would have flashed from his; if ever thunder broke from human lip, it would have broke from his. But still for another reason, I did not submit any discretion to Col. Johnson. *He knew nothing about it.* He was no more capable of taking command of an army for battle, than either of you, gentlemen, who had not been instructed in the mechanism of a watch, would be to put the wheels of that instrument together, and set it in motion. He was not competent because he had not been educated to military tactics, and had no experience in war.

Having said this much of Col. Johnson, I must now say what I know of him that is good. His whole military career, as I have previously remarked, did not exceed four months; and yet while he was a member of the army, he served his country with unsurpassed fidelity. A purer patriot I never saw. During the campaign, when I took command of the army, he was a member of Congress, and all the time that he could be spared from his duty there, he was in active service under my command; sometimes with one company, sometimes with two, and finally with a regiment.—His wounds attest his bravery in the field, and if he had been killed in battle, or had died since, he would have deserved a monument to perpetuate his name.

The front rank is not usually the place for the Commander in chief. There is never but one event, when the laws of war permit him to go into the foremost of the fight. When hope seems lost, and despair is settling upon his soldiers, then, and then only, is he to plunge into the hottest of the strife, to meet a glorious death or achieve a victory. In no other case is his life thus to be periled. And if he is always in the very front of the contest, leading on in person the advance troops, who is to see to the interests of the various detachments of the army? All the orders of battle issue from him. When he sees one portion of those who are engaged in conflict too hotly pressed by the enemy, he must send them assistance from those in reserve. If, on the other hand, a detachment is retreating, another body of reserve must be sent to their succor. Thus, his eye must be fixed upon all parts of the army, and he must be ready, at a moment, to provide for any emergency. You perceive, then, what must be the position of the Commanding General for the security of his army.

If it were the fact, that the suggestion to charge upon the enemy by mounted infantry were made to me by Col. Johnson, it could not injure me. I must accept the suggestion, and make it my order, or else it could not be enforced. And I also was responsible for its results, whatever they might be. Suppose now that it had not succeeded. Suppose the British troops instead of continuing in open order as they were, and which alone induced me to conceive this project, had instantly closed into compact columns. How then should I have been acquitted for the tremendous sacrifice of life which must necessarily have ensued? Could I have answered upon my trial that it was not my fault, for the suggestion came from Colonel Johnson? If I had, what would it have availed me? The answer would have come back—you, sir, were in command by authority, and you alone are responsible for acts like this. And those very persons, who now claim for Col. Johnson the honor of the plan, would have been the first to have involved me in the disgrace of its failure. Surely it cannot be right to deprive one of the honor of a deed the disgrace of which he would have incurred. But the suggestion *how* to charge the enemy never came from *Col. Johnson.* It was entirely of my own conception. I had designed another plan for the battle, and had sent an officer to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. It was reported to me that Proctor had drawn up his troops in OPEN ORDER. This was so great an error, that I could with difficulty believe the British General had committed it, and told the officer who brought the return that he must be mistaken. Upon being assured, however, that such was the disposition of the forces under Proctor, I at once changed the mode of attack, and ordered Johnson to charge with his mounted men. Had the troops of the enemy been drawn up in solid order, as they should have been, and as every one expected, I would as soon have charged with mounted infantry upon yonder line of brick houses.

You have been told, fellow citizens, that I was two miles from the scene of action at the memorable battle of the Thames.—Now I will here propose a bargain. If any one will show that I was *two miles* at any one time during the engagement from the front of the battle—that I was *one mile* from the front of the battle—that I was *half a mile* from the front of the battle—that I was a *quarter of a mile* from the front of the battle—that I was *one hundred feet* from the front of the battle—that I was *fifty feet* from the front of the battle—then I will give up the contest. But it is said that Col. Johnson did not *see* me. Neither did I see him. Can any one suppose, that because he did not see me through a thicket of 200 yards wide, I was not there? Col. Johnson was on the extreme left, and I was on the extreme right with his brother James's regiment.—Will any one come forward and swear that I did not finish the battle, and gain the victory, in advance of any point that Col. Johnson had attained too? I did so. For when he fell covered with wounds, and his troops were repulsed, I marched forthwith to the rescue, and in front of where he had fallen, I secured the conquest myself.

From National Intelligencer.

PARTY NAMES AND NATURES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have devoted a long life in the endeavor to discover truth, and to call things by their right names. I hear a man state to-day that "the elections go very bad for the Democrats." I start back with surprise and regret, and say to myself: *Ah! my poor country, then she is to go over board at last!* But what do you mean?—I resume. Who? Which party? "Why," says the individual with whom I am conversing, "the Whigs are carrying all before them in New Jersey and Ohio." Blessed be God! I mentally ejaculate.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am a Democrat, and I am a Whig; and I would not cease to be either for all the gold in the universe. But I mean by Democrat a Republican. I mean Democrat in a good sense, and not in its Locofoco, helterskelter, slambang sense; not your mob sense; agrarian, club-law sense; not your Van Buren sense, to consider the Government as one thing, and the People another, and that "*the People expect too much from the Government,*"—as though the Government was something that its administrators owned, and which it was afraid the People—the beggarly People—would throng and tease and get away from them. I call this Messrs. Editors, Kingship,—Kingship of the age of Harry the 8th, and even further back.

To call this Democracy is sheer falsehood and sheer deception. It is not only entirely untrue, but real nonsense, sufficient to make one shake with laughter, if the subject were not too serious. It is what the noble and lamented Col. Crockett would have called "not good nonsense."

I trust, Messrs. Editors, that the day has passed when the People of this country are to depend on mere professions and names. Let men be judged of by their works.—Those who really love the People, and the public good, and the cause of pure Republicanism, will never be found to be grossly absorbed in selfishness; never eternally preaching liberty, and at the same time acting the Despot.

The Van Buren party is not the Democratic party—that is, the true Republican party. The Whig party is the real Republican party. As to some of the old Federalists being of the Whig party, it is nothing here nor there; but if it was, there are old Federalists closely allied to Van Buren, and who, to say the least, would not do honor to any party; whilst those who are attached to the Whig party are distinguished, not only for their great talents, but true patriotism and private worth.

The Van Buren party is such a party as never before came along. It is the refuse of all parties, and the poison of all parties.—Despotism, selfishness, and defalcation, are some of its striking characteristics. It will constitute a solemn warning to this good country, to all future time, unless it be the will of Providence that she should be fatally blind to her own safety.

A WHIG DEMOCRAT.

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The Mechanics in the country are at least equalling, if they do not surpass, those of Europe. Mr. Holcomb a self taught artist in a small town in Massachusetts, has constructed some of the most perfect Telescopes ever made. One in the possession of an Academy at Albany, it is said to be unrivalled for its beauty and accuracy.—Mr. H. is now constructing one for the Girard College in Philadelphia, which will surpass in size, if not in exquisite power of observation, the celebrated Telescope of Herschel. We saw in the upper part of this city the other day, a beautiful astronomical apparatus designed for Williams' College, inimitably finished, and embodying more various uses than any other apparatus ever constructed. It was made by Mr. Phelps, a modest and worthy brass founder.—*Troy Mail.*

From the Richmond Whig.

MORE PROOF.

We have had the subjoined letter for some weeks; but so strong and conclusive is the proof, which has already been spread before the public, on the point to which it refers, that we had concluded it was useless to give it publicity. But some gentlemen, who saw it during the Convention, have since made public allusion to it, and on their account we insert it.

Mr. Page, the writer, is a gentleman of the highest respectability—of unimpeached and unimpeachable veracity.

JANEVILLE, Clark County, Va.
September 30th, 1840.

Dear Sir—In answer to your enquiries as to the truth of the charges which have been made respecting the *Federalism* of Gen. W. H. Harrison, and of his wearing a *Black Cockade* in the years of 1799 and 1800, I now make the following statement:

In December, 1799, I went as a Representative in Congress from Virginia to the sixth Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, and upon my arrival at Francis' Hotel, the stage office, I met with the Hon. David Holmes, a former acquaintance, and moreover a Representative from this State, who informed me that he was then boarding at that house with a number of the members of both Houses friendly to Mr. Jefferson, and that Mr. Jefferson's room (for he had not then arrived) was then unoccupied, which I could have the use of for several days, during which I could select a boarding house, which would be more acceptable, for he well knew that I was then, as I have always since been, a Federalist—but I was not such a Federalist as we see at present, in favor of a Monarchical Government, but a *Federal Republican*—in favor of the Constitution of the United States, and my opposition to monarchy had been testified by my conduct during the Revolutionary War, when I volunteered as a common soldier in a troop of Cavalry which joined the army under the command of the Marquis De Lafayette, then encamped in the county of New Kent, below Richmond.

After remaining a few days at Francis' Hotel, I went with several Federalists from Virginia, as also with Messrs. Harper and Bayard to a boarding house called Franklin Court, where I resided during the winter of 1799, and in the spring of the year 1800, many of us removed to a house on North and Market streets, where I found Gen. Harrison as a boarder. This brought me more into contact with him, where I saw him daily for a considerable time. I had known him before as a delegate from the North-western Territory, where I understand he was elected by the *Anti Federal party* in opposition to the son of Gov. St. Clair who was supported by the Federal party. During the whole of the first session of the sixth Congress, I affirm most solemnly that he wore the dress of a citizen, and not that of a Military man—that he never to my knowledge, during that time wore a Cockade or any other Military badge, nor did I see any such badge worn by any other member of Congress, nor do I believe he was ever considered as belonging to the *Federal party.* As a delegate from a Territory, he had no right to vote, although he was permitted to receive the emoluments as also the privileges of a member from a State. But he came on to Congress principally (as I understood) to produce a change in the Law for selling the public lands, which at that time (as I believe) had provided for the sale of four thousand acres as the *smallest quantity* which could then be purchased, and Gen. Harrison succeeded in reducing the quantity, so that a man of small capital could procure a small farm from the Government instead of purchasing at a much higher price from speculators. In this he rendered a great service to the poor Emigrant who went to settle in that country. At that time the spirit of party was not so venomous as at present, because neither party suspected the other *seriously of being monarchists.* Even Mr. Jefferson, in his Inaugural Address in the year 1801, speaking of the parties, admitted that we were all Republicans, &c. Gen. Harrison, during the year 1800, was nominated by the elder Adams as Governor of the North-western Territory, not because he was a Federalist, but because he had been elected by the people of that Territory, and thus bringing evidence of his popularity among the people of that section. This was the rule then, in nomination to office, without regard to party—but this rule is now reversed, when we see men who have been rejected by the people advanced to honorable and lucrative offices, as in the cases of Selden from Virginia, Niles of Connecticut, and Cambreleng of New York.

But among the slanders which have been propagated against Gen. Harrison, it has been said that he advocated the Alien and Sedition Law; but this law, by an examination of the laws of Congress, was passed eighteen months before Gen. Harrison went to Congress. The Sedition Law did not touch the subject of *speaking* what a man might think against the President, &c., but prohibited the publication of any thing which might bring those high public functionaries into disrepute, and moreover provided that the defendant should have the benefit of a trial by Jury, and that he might give the truth in evidence; but if we compare this with President Van Buren's Army Bill, it will be found that if one of our young men who may be bro't into the service of the United States should speak contemptuously or disrespectfully of the President, &c., he may be brought under the 5th article of the Martial Law, to be tried by a Court Martial, without the intervention of a Jury, and sentenced to such punishment as a Court Martial shall inflict. I could say much more of Gen. Harrison, whom I believe in my conscience, to be a most honorable man; amiable in every respect, and a genuine Republican. I am not personally acquainted with his military actions, but the history of those transactions have placed him next to Washington as one of our most useful and renowned military heroes.

In making the above statement, I can conscientiously declare that I have no personal motive, and that I am actuated only by a love to my country.

I am, my dear Sir, yours, sincerely,
ROBERT PAGE.

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE RECORDER.

GEORGIA TO HER SOUTHERN SISTERS—GREETING.

We have done our duty, and in November will do it again. We doubt not you will do yours.

OLD VIRGINIA! We have stood shoulder to shoulder, before in defence of the genuine Virginia principles, and we'll do it again.

The OLD NORTH STATE and GEORGIA, in their best days, were together; those days are returning, and they will be so again.

ALABAMA is too good pluck to remain in bondage, while her sisters around her are rending their bonds.

MISSISSIPPI, identical in her interests with Georgia, will maintain those interests, or know the reason why.

LOUISIANA—Her river is too large to be used only for mill-dams. She can't go the "perish commerce" doctrines, and she won't.

TENNESSEE! We stand by your gray-headed White while living, though proscribed to the death—we stand by him yet. Stand by us!

ARKANSAS is not so far off but that she knows her duty, and will do it.

MISSOURI—Independence was achieved after seven years' conflict. Try it again.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Pennsylvania.—It will be remembered that, before the election which has just gone by, we said that our friends at a distance might feel assured that the Whigs of Pennsylvania would do better by several thousand votes at the Presidential struggle on the 30th of October, than at the first contest on the 13th of the same month. We adhere to this opinion. Whatever may be the result throughout the State, in relation to the election which has terminated, we affirm with confidence, and we are willing to stake our political sagacity upon the result, that General Harrison will, at the coming struggle, receive a much larger aggregate vote than was polled on Tuesday last for the Whig Congressional candidates. We believe that the change in his favor will extend to 5000 votes, in addition to Berks county, where, it should be remembered, our friends did not take the field on the 13th. This view is founded as well upon the experience of 1836, as upon information communicated to us in private letters. It will be remembered that in 1836, the Whigs experienced a signal overthrow at the *first* election, and were beaten out in many of their strongholds. But even under the then disheartening circumstances, and with but a slight prospect, comparatively speaking, of the election of General Harrison, they rallied at the Presidential struggle, and came within little more than 4000 votes of Mr. Van Buren. The case now is essentially different—that is to say, the chances for "Old Tip" are brighter by 100 per cent. His election, even without Pennsylvania, is considered almost certain. We repeat, then, that even if defeated in the aggregate vote in the first election, our friends at a distance should remember that Old Eclipse always runs better than any of his colts.

Comments upon New Jersey.—The people of New Jersey have rendered what the lawyers call a special verdict.

1st. The Whigs have carried their ticket in *every county* in the State in which they supported Whig candidates, except Atlantic.

2d. Each of the five Loco Foco imposters who have jumped over the law and the Constitution into their seats in the House of Representatives, has been beaten in his own county.

To wit, Vroom, is beaten in Somerset; Dickerson, in Passaic; Ryall, in Monmouth; Kille, in Salem, and Cooper, in Gloucester.

People of New Jersey, you find a verdict in favor of the Constitution, and so you say all, gentlemen of the Jury.

"*How goes the Fight?*"—For Mississippi we can answer, "the fight goes bravely on!" In obedience to the orders of Kendall, the democrats have "charged along the whole democratic line," but it is the last charge they will ever make—their troops are now flying in disorder before the unbroken columns of the Whigs faster than Proctor and his Indians fled before the invincible Harrison at the Thames. To the Whigs we have only to say, *stand firm—the state is ours*—one gallant struggle at the ballot box and the victory is complete!!—*Vicksburg Whig.*

CLEVELAND, (OHIO,) OCT. 14.

We had a fair sample of the uses Mr. Van Buren's standing army would be put to, could he carry out his darling plan.—Some TWELVE United States SOLDIERS *stationed here were marched to the polls by the Loco leaders and voted to sustain the Executive.* Remember, it freemen.—*Herald.*

STATE LANDS—PUNGO LAKE.

A ball was given at Leechville on Tuesday, to celebrate the completion of Pungo Canal.

Our readers are aware that this canal has been cut by our late fellow-townsman, Maj. Walter Gwynn, for the purpose of draining, in part, the Mattamuskeet lands, which the State is now engaged in reclaiming.

The lands, as we have before stated, lie chiefly in the counties of Hyde, Washington and Tyrrel, constituting a body of 70 or 80,000 acres, which is now being drained under the direction of the Literary Board, for the benefit of the State. The canal which is just completed is between 6 and 7 miles long and connects Pungo lake with Pungo river.

Besides this canal, Maj. Gwynn is cutting one of the same length, from Alligator lake to Rutman's creek. The land through which these canals pass cannot be excelled in fertility, being a purely vegetable mould upon a clay substratum.

The value of these lands to the State may be readily estimated when we assure the reader that those already prepared for cultivation by private individuals, sell readily at $40 per acre, and the whole cost of reclaiming them is put down at $130,000.

Besides these lands, North Carolina owns valuable tracts in Jones, Carteret, Brunswick, and Columbus, which she contemplates subjecting to the same system of drainages and we doubt not a move will be made in the next legislature upon this subject.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Northern "Literaries."—That will be a happy day for Southern publishers, when southern readers cherish true pride sufficient to encourage, with their approval and their means, the latent talent and the dormant energy which exist among themselves.—That is dear sort of economy which annually sends thousands upon thousands to the North for newspaper intelligence which would be with proper encouragement, served up as well to the generality of readers at home. And that taste needs correction, which is only gratified with newspapers as large as a horse-blanket, filled with silly sickening romances about love and murder, and all that. "Oh!" exclaims the southern man with northern newspapers, "but they come so *cheap*; here is the Brother Jonathan, (or some other huge humbug,) three or four times as big as a southern paper, and don't cost a bit more!" True, it is cheap—cheap "as the dirt beneath our feet." And to many of them may be applied the succeeding line of the good poet—"mischievous as hell." Some of these boasted and boasting "family papers" are inspired with a peculiar knack of creating a morbid literary appetite, and then with the power of contributing to it in mischievous abundance. To endeavor to fill the longing stomach of a tale reader with the huge, trashy, pointless, milk-and-water productions of the northern literary press, is like pouring water into a riddle with the hope of filling it.

Good farmer of North Carolina, living in the free independence and unsophisticated simplicity of the olden time—what is to be expected of that "family paper" which every week brings to your daughters its dozen or twenty dense colums of Syren tales, about the Quixotic adventures of handsome and lordly young gentlemen, and the silly lovers of fanciful young ladies?—What sort of stories are these to be impressed upon the highly susceptible faculties of youth with the regular return of every week? and which become eventually to be devoured with that passionate lust of mind which characterizes the gambler playing for the shifting stake?

Too few of them long-winded but fascinating stories represent life and nature as they are, in the language of simplicity and truth; they are woven together of the unnatural sentiments and far-fetched fancies of writers, who write for the bread which they ought to earn by some *honest* calling.

We have southern papers, high-toned, solid, dignified: calculated to be eminently useful and innocently entertaining; that might live and go on from improvement to improvement on a tithe of the money which goes out of their neighborhood to the North for publications of infinitely less worth;—yet they are compelled to waste their energies, and drivel out a hopeless existence, because, forsooth, it hath passed into a proverb that no good can come out of Nazareth!—*Greensborough Patriot.*

"*Robin Adair.*"—It was to an entertainment of this description (i. e. a convivial meeting,) that we are indebted for the beautiful air of Robin Adair. No gentleman ever thought of paying his debts; and the extensive house of Aldridge, Adair, & Butler, wine merchants in Dublin, sent a clerk to Connaught to collect money due to the firm; the clerk returned, protesting he was half dead with feasting, and might have feasted there as long as he pleased—but as for money, he could get none. The members of the house were very angry at him, and Robin Adair, who was one of them, went down fully determined not to be put off. He arrived at the house of his principal debtor just in time for dinner, and found a large party assembled. In the course of the evening the following song was composed and sung:

"Welcome to Foxhall, sweet Robin Adair.
How does Tom Butler do,
And John Aldridge too,
Why did they not come with you.
Sweet Robin Adair?"

It is almost needless to add, that he, too, returned without the debts.—*Pul. Sketches.*

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of Rhode Island met at Bristol on the 2d inst.

From the [illegible] Whig.

"THEY HAVE FALLEN INTO THE PIT DIGGED FOR OTHERS."

The "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] three months ago—every thing that was to be [illegible] and its [illegible] [illegible] to spread such enginery as the Gunpowder Plot was intimated to King James the First—the last card has been played, and played [illegible] to the Whigs. [illegible] was expected to overthrow, instead of demolishing them, as was fondly anticipated by the corrupt scoundrels with the hypocritic Butler at their head, who manufactured the plot,—it has resulted in favor of the Whigs and injured only the conspirators. The complete refutation of the charges has [illegible] and will benefit the Whig party. That they are substantially refuted, we refer the People of Virginia to the evidence, which we find methodically arranged in the National Intelligencer, and which, commencing to-day, we shall conclude to-morrow, Glentworth's affidavit included, although none published.

There are few arguments unconnected with the evidence which must have suggested themselves to the minds of all candid men as going far to exonerate the Whigs from Butler's charges, even were these charges not confuted by the evidence itself.

1. The Whigs of New York, for years past, have strenuously and unintermittingly exerted themselves to procure the passage of a *Registry Law*, which would protect the legitimate voter, and exclude the fraudulent. Session after session this was urged by the Whigs at Albany and resisted and defeated by the Loco Focos. Now we confidently ask all men to say, who have laid themselves most open to the suspicion of fraud—the Whigs, who have used every exertion to prevent fraud by legislation, or the Loco Focos, who have pertinaciously refused to protect suffrage by means just, legal, and impartial? Any child can answer the question.

2. These alleged Whig frauds are said to have occurred in 1838, *two years ago!* Why have they been concealed so long? Why were not the guilty agents prosecuted and punished *at the time?* Why did the "pious" hypocrite Butler—the disgraced Attorney General, who twice reversed his official opinion at the order of Gen. Jackson—why did this saint in lawn and his accomplices in the conspiracy, keep the matter in *petto*, bottled up, for two whole years? Why is it sprung upon the Whig party on the eve of a great election, when there is not time to investigate it, and probe it to the bottom? Answer us these questions, ye Administration panders—ye Blairs and Kendalls, who, familiar for twenty years with corruption, now affect a holy horror at the pretended Whig frauds in New York! *Why was the affair not made public sooner—at the time of its alleged occurrence?* Can any good reason be given for the delay? Is it not palpable that they who concealed it so long, could neither have been influenced by pure motives in that concealment, nor now in dragging it before the public? Can any man fail to see, or any fair man to acknowledge, that it has been reserved, and is now used, simply for political effect—that, but for hoping such an effect, it would not have been used at all—and that if the frauds were committed, the knaves who committed them are not a whit worse than the knaves who concealed them until such time as they expected to profit by the discovery.

We recommend the annotations of the National Intelligencer and the whole evidence to the attentive consideration of the People.

From the National Intelligencer.

A FOUL CONSPIRACY EXPLODED, AND THE CONSPIRATORS CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN NET.

Our minds have been for some days prepared for the last desperate card to be played by the Loco Focos, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the Whig cause. We had heard that letters had been received from New York, by the President, announcing that some great move was to be made to revive the falling fortunes of the Administration. We confess, however, that, whatever opinions we may have entertained of the unprincipled and unscrupulous character of many of our political opponents, we could not have supposed that means at once so despicable and base, so weak and futile, would have been resorted to, even in such a cause. In the wisdom of Providence it often occurs that the sagacity of unprincipled men is not equal to their malignity. The very measures upon which they have calculated for success prove deceptive, and they fall into the very nets they had laid for their opponents.

The conspiracy which has exploded in New York furnishes a striking proof of these views. The accusations which have been preferred were so minute in the statements of individuals who were implicated, of acts alleged to have been done, and so precise as to dates and places, as to be calculated to give some appearance of color to the charges. These very circumstances have, however, furnished the means of bringing to bear upon the subject a mass of testimony so powerful and conclusive as to destroy the last shred of plausibility which the charge ever carried on its face.

The [illegible] of the case, as it now stands, is this: An individual of the name of James B. Glentworth, holding the office of tobacco inspector, has made an affidavit, in which he avers that Jesse Hoyt, Collector of New York, Benjamin F. Butler, late Attorney General, and now District Attorney of New York, and John W. Edmonds, who is considered as the intimate personal friend and correspondent of the President, made repeated attempts upon him to induce him to become an instrument in assailing the character and conduct of certain leading individuals of the Whig party. They promised him, as a compensation for his services in this behalf, money and office, and the lasting gratitude of his country.

The next individual who appears on the stage, and the principal witness, is James D. Stevenson, whose affidavit will be found below, who states from hearsay several circumstances going to prove that a large sum of money, amounting to about nine thousand dollars, was expended in the autumn of 1838, principally for the purpose of procuring illegal and unqualified voters from Philadelphia to go on to New York and vote for the Whig ticket.

Among the names of the individuals thus implicated are the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, R. M. Blatchford, R. C. Wetmore, Simeon Draper, James Bowen, Gideon W. Havens, and Robert Swartwout of New York, John Swift, Mayor of Philadelphia, Robert Miller, John Saunders, Bela Badger, James Thornton, James Young and Solomon B. Walker, of Philadelphia.

Each of these individuals has come forward and stamped with the mark of falsehood, gross, premeditated, deliberate falsehood, the various allegations made by Stevenson, in which they are personally implicated. Their statements are corroborated by a mass of other testimony which can leave not a hook upon which a doubt can be hung that the whole accusation is a base and unprincipled slander; a plot set on foot by the individuals in New York whose names we have given above, founded in malignity and developed through the medium of perjury and subornation of perjury.

We understand that the whole subject will undergo a thorough judicial investigation, and we leave Mr. Butler, with the "transparent purity of character" which he attributed to his friend Vroom, of New Jersey, under similar circumstances, Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Edmonds, to reap the harvest of which they have sown the seeds.

This vile conspiracy, "the last card" of desperate gamesters, has been brought out obviously for the purpose of exciting a feeling of indignation against the Whig party; to operate upon distant States in the coming elections, in the hope that from the remoteness of their situation and the little time allowed to detect and expose the scheme the antidote could not be received in time to arrest the progress of the poison. It has, however been promptly met, exposed, and put down, and our confidence in the honor of the American People gives us full assurance that the consequences of this base and profligate act will fall with the weight of a deadly and irreversible sentence of condemnation upon all who have participated in the nefarious plot. We now learn what were the "professional and political engagements" which *Mr. Butler*, in his famous New Brunswick speech, informed his auditors would occupy him until after the November elections.

A reference to the subjoined affidavits will show, beyond doubt, that the only shadow of a shade upon which to base this whole proceeding was an honest, honorable, and perfectly legal act, on the part of the gentlemen sought to be implicated, of endeavoring to prevent the introduction of spurious votes by the Locofoco party. Out of this small material the whole plot has been concocted.

The plot, it appears, was to have been kept back until the eve of the election, but for the indiscretion of the Globe in prematurely letting the cat out of the bag.

[The certificates are too many and too long for insertion.]

Atlantic Steam Navigation.—The greatest achievement, perhaps, of the present day is the successful application of steam to ocean navigation. The influence of this grand and triumphant experiment is already felt in some measure in our commercial interests. Half the space between us and Europe is now destroyed permanently.—This is very pleasant in a time of peace and shaking of hands. It were less so perhaps in times of commotion and wild war's alarms. Politically considered, some will think it were better to have two Atlantics between the continents of America and Europe than annihilate the old one. The nearer we approach each other, the greater our danger of getting intertangled and involved in each other's troubles. However, there is no stopping this space-annihilating progress; we must fall in and make what good we can out of it. One thing it were well to consider that this steam navigation is not always to be a mere freight-carrying or pleasure seeking intercourse. These same 500 horse power contrivances can do other work than carry laces and silks and the like from land to land. They may suddenly become the Mercuries of war, floating battle fields, flying artillerists with a vengeance; and, whenever this may happen, the whole field and circumstances of war must be changed. The fate of nations will be cast not on Waterloo fields, but on the ocean; not by glittering masses of infantry, but by dingy steam engine men, driving about their war machine, light as gossamer, with 500 horse power, and Perkins steam guns to match.—*Phila. Sentinel.*

Mobile.—The population of Mobile, according to the new census, as published in the Mobile Register, numbers 12,760, of whom the white males are 5,657, white females 2,616—less than half the number of males. The number of free colored males is 250, females 295, male slaves 1,907, females 1,975; total of slaves 3,882.

The Progress of Steam.—The first steamer on the Mississippi, was launched in 1811—now there are more than six hundred on that river and its tributaries. The first steamer passed on the lakes from Buffalo in 1818—now those inland seas are navigated by sixty one steam ships, some of them magnificent in their construction and of the largest class.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S DEVOTION TO STATE RIGHTS.

It has been remarked of General Jackson that he never professed a particular respect for any political principle, in theory, which he did not afterwards violate in practice.—If the same cannot be said of his Successor, it is perhaps because Mr. Van Buren has, with characteristic caution, much more seldom placed an unqualified opinion upon record. Of the few, however, which can be traced to him, there is one that involves him in a contradiction which would do honor to the hap hazard judgments of his illustrious and less calculating Predecessor. We refer to Mr. Van Buren's opinion, delivered in the Senate of the United States in 1827, denying the constitutionality of applying a Federal statute of bankruptcy to State incorporated institutions, and the opposite and conflicting recommendation contained in his message to Congress on the 4th of September, 1837. To prevent mistake or cavil, we will state the two opinions to which we refer, in his own exact words, which we quote from the record.

During the session of 1826–'7 there was a bankrupt bill before the Senate; and a motion having been made by Mr. Branch to include State Banks in the provisions of the bill, Mr. Van Buren opposed the amendment in a speech from which we extract the following passage:

> "Mr. Van Buren said it could not be denied that the clause interfered with the regulations which State Governments might have adopted for the government of their State institutions, which was *an odious exercise of power, not granted by the Constitution.* The amendment has this extent: it directs the States as to the manner in which they shall exercise their sovereignty in this particular, and points out what penalty shall be inflicted in case the charters granted by the States are violated. In fact, it points out what the privileges granted to the incorporations shall be, by dictating the forfeiture, and directing what the companies may and may not do. All this has hitherto been done by the States. They have assumed the direction of these matters as a right, which they doubtless have. And *in including this subject of corporations* in the bill now before the Senate, it will be taken entirely from the States, and subjected to the power of the bankrupt system. *This was never done, and never attempted, in any country on the face of the globe.* In England such a provision was never dreamed of, nor did he believe that, when the Constitution was framed, such an attribute was imagined by those who authorized the establishment of a bankrupt law."

Very well; to apply a Federal Bankrupt Law to State institutions was "an odious exercise of power, not granted by the Constitution." Such was *Senator* Van Buren's judgment in 1827. Now let us look at the opinion of *President* Van Buren in 1837—an opinion clothed with the solemnity of an official communication to Congress.

From his message transmitted to Congress on the 4th of September, 1837, at the extra session called for the especial purpose of devising some measure of relief for the public distress, we quote as follows:

> "It is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a *uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations* and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and *fully authorized by the Constitution.*"

Here is a doctrine so repugnant to all previously received notions of State rights and State authority, that we should have assigned to the President the exclusive claim to it, as the original inventor, had he not referred to *the Treasury Department* as having "on several former occasions suggested" the notable idea; but where or when if the distinguished Secretary of that Department can himself tell, he is he only man alive that can. As, however, the President yields to the Treasury Department the palm of originality in the doctrine, we must ourselves concede it to that teeming mint of brilliant conceits.

But notwithstanding so illustrious an authority for the anomalous doctrine, our wonder is how Mr. Van Buren came to fall into the error of recommending it to Congress, with the knowledge (which it may be supposed he possessed) that he had uttered in public debate in the Senate house, but a few years before, doctrines diametrically opposite? Did it proceed from a lapse of memory, or was it hazarded in the hope that the contradiction would escape detection?—Certain it is that either his memory or his accustomed sagacity failed him; and we incline to think it was the former; for entertaining of the President's political ethics the opinion that he concurs with the late illustrious Prince of Benevento, that "a blunder is worse than a crime," we presume he would not have ventured the latter opinion if he had remembered the former.

Giving him, then, the full benefit of this concession, the alternative conclusion leaves us to marvel at the mutability of his principles, and at the facility with which they can be moulded and adapted to any imagined exigency. Nevertheless, the Public have a right to hold him to the doctrines which he last avows, as proceeding from his most matured convictions, and to try him by it alone. From this responsibility he cannot escape, magician though he be; and even his friend, the Attorney for the Southern District of New York, can do nothing to help him out of it, unless it be to furnish him with an opinion to suit the case.

President Van Buren professes to be "*a Northern man with Southern principles;*" the Richmond Enquirer supports him, and claims for him the support of the South, on this ground, and this alone. He is the Enquirer's very *beau ideal* of a State Rights politician. The doctrine of State rights is, *par excellence*, the doctrine of the South; it is the distinctive feature and aliment of Southern politics; it flows naturally from their ardent temperament and their high-toned love of liberty. The recommendation of President Van Buren to subject State incorporated institutions to the arbitrary operation of a federal bankrupt law, aimed, as we conceive, the most insidious blow at the just rights of the States that ever emanated from any President of the United States, from the beginning of the Government to the present moment; and we now summon him to the bar of the Public, and call upon him to answer, by himself or counsel, how he reconciles the [illegible] which he claims for the Federal Government over State incorporations with that peculiar devotion to State rights which he professes, and for which particular merit he solicits at the hands of the South a re-election.

NEW JERSEY TO THE UNION.

Vindicated and regenerated New Jersey speaks to her sister States of the Union.—Nobly have her sons redeemed the honor of their gallant Commonwealth. They have already buckled on their armor for the coming conflict. Let them "trust in Heaven, and keep their powder dry."

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC WHIGS OF THE U. STATES:

The Democratic Whig Central Committee for the State of New Jersey, announce to you, at the earliest moment that it could be satisfactorily ascertained, with hearts bounding with emotion, the glorious result of the late elections in New Jersey.

Brethren, you have sympathised with us in our peculiar sufferings; for which we thank you. Rejoice with us now, in our peculiar joy.

The people of New Jersey have seized, with honorable eagerness, upon the first opportunity to assert the rights and dignity, and maintain unsullied the honor of New Jersey. The last Congressional election in this State, was so close that both parties claimed the result; but now, the Whigs have a clear and unquestionable majority of more than 1200 in the popular vote.

They have elected the entire representation, in both branches of the Legislature, from 13 of the 18 counties, into which the State is divided. In every county where they have heretofore been successful, they have again succeeded; and in almost all of these with greatly increased majorities.—For the first time in several years have they carried the county of Salem; and also, the county of Monmouth, one of the strong holds of the Administration, and in which the Whigs did not intend a few weeks ago to make any effort.

The House of Assembly consists of 53 members. Of these the Democratic Whigs have elected 41; leaving the Administration party 12.

The Legislative Council is composed of 18 members, one from each county. Of these, 13 are Whigs, and 5 Administration men.

So that in the next *Legislature* of New *Jersey*, on joint ballot, the state of parties will be, Democratic Whigs 44; Administration men 27; Democratic Whig majority 17. Last year it was 16.

Our patriotic Governor, endeared to us by the persecutions he has suffered for his enthusiastic fidelity in the performance of his prescribed duties, will be reappointed by a larger suffrage than he has ever yet received.

Each one of those five men, who have been placed in the Congress of the Union as our Representatives, not by us, but by the strong arm of the Federal Government, and by spurning the broad seal of their State, is condemned, not only by the whole of New Jersey, but by his own constituents in his own county, where he has most friends. Yet two of those counties, have been, heretofore, Administration counties.

In New Jersey we regard the result of this election, in but one great point of view: as the triumph of New Jersey over the enemies of the State; of our established laws and government, over the elements of anarchy and mob rule; as the successful defence against malignant and mighty foes, of the sacred emblems and institutions, bequeathed us by our fathers. We are reminded, however, in addressing you, of what concerns you as much as us, that this result secures the appointment of a Whig to the Senate of the United States, in the place of Garret D. Wall, whose term of service will expire on the fourth of March next.

Thus much for the past. We offer it to you as the guaranty for the future. For that future we have already buckled on our armor. The notes of preparation are sounding over hills and plains. We regard the battle only as gloriously begun; and are determined that it shall be more gloriously ended.

JAMES WILSON, J. M. REDMOND,
R. H. SHREVE, R. E. HORNER,
JAMES T. SHERMAN.

Trenton, Oct. 17, 1840.

The following amusing instances of Dutch courage, are from the Knickerbocker.—p. 186.

"The services at the Sleepy Hollow Church were originally in the Dutch dialect. It was at length proposed, at a stated meeting, that as there were many in the congregation who did not understand Dutch, and but few who could not comprehend more or less of English, the religious performances should be in English at least a part of the time, and that English Bibles should also be used among the members. This proposition met with decided opposition from one old school Dutchman. 'I don't know any t'ing about dat,' said he; 'I an't going to give up my religion; I mean to stick to de fait' of my faders!' When remonstrated with, and informed that the change could in no respect vary his creed, or vitiate the faith of his fathers, he waxed exceedingly wroth, and put an end to all further discussion, with, 'I shan't argue mit any body about it at all; I shan't alter my 'ligion! I'll stick to de fait' of my faders, and I'll stick to mine Dutch Bible, if I'm d—d for it!' We believe it was the same choleric stickler for ancient usages, who refused to vote for a lightning rod, when the old church was new. 'We've been, said he, 'to great troubles, and great deal 'spence to build a house for God Almity; and now if he's a mind to dunder on his own house, and burn him up, let him dunder away! I shan't vote for de dunder rod!'"

Soap Locks.—It is amusing to look at the heads of some of our boys; unable to attract the attention of the fair by their talents or good looks, they have spent a little fortune in bear's oil and are cultivating soap locks.—*Button.*

Refined Delicacy.—"I would thank you for the *impudence*," as the fine lady said at the table, when she wanted the *sauce*.

NORTHERN WHIGS.

The Feds, have (says the Richmond Whig,) in the absence of other more effective subjects, been harping much upon the views of the Whig Executive Committee, upon the subject of abolition. Every where they have been proclaiming Mr. Smith of Connecticut, Mr. Clark of New York, and Mr. Saltonstall of Massachusetts, as Abolitionists, and therefore charging the Southern Whigs, and Mr. Botts in particular, a member of the committee, with being in league with the Fanatics.—The charge has been repeatedly pronounced an arrant falsehood. But Mr. Botts, to brand falsehood upon the forehead of those who have asserted it, has recently written to Messrs. Smith, Clark and Saltonstall for their sentiments—well knowing them to be friendly to the South. From Mr. Smith alone has he received a letter yet, and that's of the true grit, and does distinguished honor to the patriotism of the writer. The other letters will no doubt be forth-coming soon, when this last calumny of the Feds, will be made to recoil upon themselves:

LITCHFIELD, CONN., Oct. 13, 1840.

Dear Sir—I received your letter of the 8th instant this morning, and hasten to reply to your enquiries touching my sentiments on a subject which naturally awakens much sensibility at the South. I refer to Abolitionism. You state that it is alleged by some friends of the Administration in Virginia, that *three* of the Executive Committee, raised by the Republican members during the late session of Congress, for the purpose of disseminating political intelligence in the country, are avowed Abolitionists, and that I am one of the number,—and that thus an attempt is made to prejudice the cause of "Harrison and Reform," by a supposed affinity or connection between Southern Whigs and Northern Abolitionists. I was aware that such a charge had been preferred against myself and other members of the Committee. It emanated, as you know very well, from a pen which has ever been distinguished by an *audacious impudence* and a *reckless disregard of the truth.* But I deemed the imputation totally unworthy of notice—I did not believe that the generous People of the South would be imposed upon by this and the numberless other vile calumnies with which the Government press has teemed for months past, by way of illustrating, I suppose, the operation of that very curious prescription for curing some of the ills that flesh is heir to, "by the excitement of composition."—With respect to the accusation preferred against myself, I desire to bring it to a short issue. I pronounce it, by whomsoever made, a shameless falsehood, for which there is not the slightest apology or excuse. Nothing has ever occurred to justify any such imputation in the least. I never attended an Abolition meeting in my life—never subscribed to an Abolition paper—never gave a penny to an Abolition fund—and never contributed, directly, or indirectly, to foster Abolition excitement, (of which, by the way, there is much less at the North than is generally supposed at the South.) On the contrary, I have ever deplored the existence of any such principle as being adapted to produce only evil, and that continually, to our common country. For one I shall abide by the compromises of the Constitution, and leave the subject of Slavery where it belongs, *exclusively with the South.* On this point, the entire Whig party of the North is sound to the core—and we all occupy the ground so ably developed by our great leader, (Mr. Webster) on the occasion of the recent Convention at Richmond. In conclusion, permit me to express the gratification which I feel on account of the delightful political intercourse which has commenced between the North and the South. Southern Statesmen and Orators are received at the North with open arms. They are every where listened to with delight, and they find in the hearts of thousands of our unsophisticated yeomanry, who collect around them, a cord of sympathy which beats in unison with their own. We now know that this feeling is reciprocated at the South. Your great Convention proves it, and in a manner which confers the highest honor on noble hearted Virginia.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

TRUMAN SMITH.

What constitutes a gentleman.—In the course of his remarks at the convention of the 5th, Judge Badger told the following anecdote of a certain ex-member of Congress.

Upon visiting a portion of his district which had been much prejudiced against him EX was surprised to find that he was so kindly *received*, and could not *refrain* from expressing his surprise. When the person addressed replied "why we had always hearn that you were a *gentleman*."—'Well, replied EX I hope to God I am a gentleman—but what is your idea of a gentleman. Why (said Blank) a man that wears fine clothes, sticks his hands in his pockets, and does nothing!!

Well says EX, I'll tell you what I think constitutes a gentleman: it is one who loves justice, honor, and truth; one who respects his neighbor's rights and maintains his own—such a man is a gentleman whether he wears a linen or a tow shirt, or indeed any shirt at all.—*Wilmington Adv.*

Tender Avowal in the Way of Trade?—A young and pretty girl stepped into a store where a spruce young man, who had long been enamoured but dared not speak stood behind the counter selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened every thing at last she said "I believe you think I am cheating you."—"Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always fair." "Well," whispered the lady blushing as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear."

Shaking Hands.—Two duellists having exchanged shots without effect, one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the parties should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, "for (said he) their hands have been shaking this half hour."

From the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] C.
[illegible] [illegible], 1840.

MESSRS. [illegible]:—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] see this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tone of MR. VAN BUREN on the [illegible] (the Tariff.) No one knows. [illegible] one knows what are the present [illegible] of MR. VAN BUREN. We do know [illegible] his past opinions are, that he voted [illegible] bill of abominations the Tariff of [illegible] and that he boasted in Albany, on his return from Washington, in a public [illegible] of his unvarying support of the Tariff.

Since that, I have seen his recent [illegible] ion in a Letter, addressed to some gentlemen of Elizabeth City County, Va., which, for fear, in your research and much reading, you may have overlooked, I take the liberty of bringing to your notice. I have not seen any notice taken of it, in any paper that I read. When I came to it in reading his letter, it struck me with perfect astonishment; it was going much farther than I anticipated. It was taken from the *Richmond Enquirer*, and bears date 31st July, and the expression to which I allude, is in the following words:

"Although my official acts in relation to the Protective system, might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it nevertheless proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the *Constitutional power of Congress.*" (As MR. CALHOUN remarked of his expression in regard to the Constitutional power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia,) *that much for the Manufacturers.* But he then proceeds to say: "Whilst, however, I have entertained this opinion, it has never been my wish to see the power in question, exercised with an oppressive inequality upon any portion of our citizens, or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another." So much for the *Planters*, or agricultural interest. (As Mr. Calhoun said,) the little Magician has again divided himself between the North and the South; but he always takes care to give his Northern friends the strongest half—the Constitutional half, while ours is a mere matter of expediency, to protect our interests.

Yet he does not believe the establishment of commercial regulations, the collection, safe keeping, and disbursements of the public revenue—the giving to this great and extended nation a stable and sound circulating currency, to be within the Constitutional power of Congress, to establish a U. S. Bank. If this latter principle be correct, our great men, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution and organization of our Government, must have been in great error, when they chartered a Bank in 1791, and the great Republican party in 1816, must have been under a great mistake when they chartered the second Bank, recommended by Madison, advocated by Messrs. Dallas, Crawford, Lowndes, and Calhoun; and at a later period, by Mr. McDuffie,—to which might be added a number more among the most distinguished men; at any rate, 40 years out of the 53, we have lived under the operation of this (as Van Buren says) unconstitutional Institution; and under it we prospered, and its circulation was as good, or better than specie, in any part of the Union; and without it, the currency has always been deranged.

But I have digressed: I now return to MR. VAN BUREN and the Tariff. I put the question to Nullifiers universally, if the principle avowed by the President on that question, is not the very principle (and its operation under the Act of 1828) that led and forced South Carolina to resist its principles and operations by *Nullification!* This is my understanding: If I am in error I desire to be set right; and I cannot conceive under this view, how any Nullifier can, with any pretensions to act in consistency with his principles, support Mr. Van Buren's re-election; he advocated (wrote it for what I know) the Proclamation and the Force Bill; and it was even said that his glorious predecessor (and he was said to be his adviser) threatened to have Calhoun, Hayne, and Hamilton, the heads of the party, hung! It is like a menial licking the hand of him who had raised it for his destruction. I well recollect that in discussions about the Tariff, that the principle was complained of, as the great evil. It was said that our suffering under it was small, compared with the principle; that if we quietly submitted, it might become the settled policy of the Government; that the agricultural interest would be subjected to heavy Tariffs or taxes, on all the articles of consumption, for the encouragement and support of the manufacturing interest.

I recollect distinctly hearing a member of the Legislature say, in Columbia, about the year 1830, that he disregarded the amount of injury the Tariff did to the South—that was a small matter compared with the principle. He did not care, he said, if it did not injure the South one cent, yet he went against the principle, and that he was ready to resist it even unto *blood!*

That member now figures considerably in the Congress of the United States.—That member is now allied to Mr. Van Buren—at least I see he votes for the Sub-Treasury, and all the principle leading measures of the Administration. He (like Mr. Calhoun lately said) is pleased to say they meet his approbation. In the mean time, I should like to know what has become of the principle that he was ready to resist unto *blood.*

Taking it coolly.—The Lancaster Gazette states that while a lady was passing through West King st. in that city on Sunday noon last, on horseback, she was suddenly thrown over the head of the horse, but fortunately received no injury from the fall. Two or three citizens, perceiving her situation, ran to her assistance; but before they reached her she was upon her feet, and without allowing them time to enquire whether she had been hurt, she exclaimed —'Wasn't that a jump!'

[illegible]

CHARLOTTE:

[illegible] November 10, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
[One Presidential Term—the Integrity of Public Servants—the Safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.]

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

District Col. [illegible] McDowell, of Burke.
" Gen. James Wellborn, of Wilkes.
" David Ramsour, of Lincoln.
" David F. Caldwell, of Rowan.
" James [illegible], of Guilford.
" Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham.
" John B. Kelly, of Moore.
" Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
" Charles Manly, of Wake.
th " Col. Wm. L. Long, of Halifax.
th " Wm. W. Cherry, of Bertie.
th " Thomas F. Jones, of Perquimans.
th " Josiah Collins, of Washington.
th " James W. Bryan, of Carteret.
th " Daniel B. Baker, of New Hanover.

Election the 12th of November.

The following cheering appeal to the Whigs of North Carolina, we copy from [the] Raleigh Register. We wish it may [fa]ll into the hands of every Whig either [be]fore or on the day of election, and we [ar]e assured none will stay away from the [po]lls.

FREEMEN!
REMEMBER,

[T]hat the great battle to be fought ON [T]O-DAY, is between THE PEOPLE on [th]e one hand, and THE GOVERNMENT, [w]ith its corrupt influences, its army of *of[fi]ce holders* and *pensioned agents,* on the [ot]her!

Remember!

[T]hat our country has been in the hands of [a] party which has had the power for [ne]arly twelve years. Call to mind the con[diti]on of the country years ago, and look at [th]at country now!

Remember!

[T]he promises and pledges that have been [m]ade, and answer yourselves what has re[su]lted from their accomplishment?

Remember!

[T]hat on the broad banner of that party was [p]roclaimed,

Perish Trade, Perish Commerce!

[An]d has not, we ask, almost every other [b]ranch of industry nearly perished with [th]em!

Remember!

[T]hat your Government has adopted the [de]vice of *KINGS* and *DESPOTS* in re[la]tion to the Finances of the Country, and [th]at the Revenues of your Country are now [ke]pt after the Kingly models of the old [w]orld.

Remember!

[F]REEMEN! That the advocates of the [pr]esent Administration have declared that [wh]en the prices of produce are brought [do]wn from their *nominal* to their real value, [or] from their present to a hard money stand[ar]d, the country will be covered with [B]*LESSINGS!* That LOW WAGES [are] the BEST TARIFF we can have; and [th]e country will be *blessed* when *WHEAT [fa]lls at 16 cents per bushel!!*

Remember!

[M]ECHANICS! That you are asked to [su]stain that system which would reduce the [va]lue of your manufactures to one-eighth [th]eir present value; and that *party,* whose [wo]uld-be-democratic head despises AMER[I]CAN MANUFACTURES, and can on[ly] use *French* Bedsteads, Royal Wilton [C]arpets, *French* Mirrors, *British* Coaches, [G]old Spoons, *French* Flowers, Perfumery, [&]c.

Remember!

[L]ABORERS! That you are asked to [vo]te for those who wish you to labor for [T]EN CENTS per day—who wish you to [b]e put upon an equality with the Serfs of [R]USSIA!

Remember!

[Th]at if you vote for the present Adminis[tra]tion, these evils, with others, *ten fold* [wo]rse, will be fixed upon us, as sure as the [su]n shines!

Remember!

[Th]at the Democratic Whigs are opposed [to] these things throughout, both in princi[pl]e and practice, and to sustain them is to [sus]tain the country.

Remember!

[Th]at what you do now is not for the *pres[en]t,* but the *future* also. On your votes [de]pend the results that will tell, with over[w]helming force, on your own individual in[te]rests, on the interests of your country, [an]d on the cause of civil liberty—AND [T]HEN VOTE ACCORDINGLY.

◆

Health of Charlotte.—We under[st]and that reports have been put in circu[la]tion that our Town is very sickly. It is [w]ith pleasure that we state that the reports [a]re *false.* At this time we know of no [illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We give below all the returns of the Presidential Election we have received, although it is not known for us to count [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the success of Harrison and Tyler.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Adams,	640	—
Allegheny,	2,732	—
Beaver,	1,570	—
Berks,	—	3,737
Bedford,	340	—
Bucks,	367	—
Bradford,	—	811
Butler,	671	—
Cambria,	—	133
Centre,	—	211
Chester,	734	—
Clarion,	—	199
Clinton,	—	249
Clearfield,	—	259
Columbia,	—	1,188
Cumberland,	169	—
Dauphin,	947	—
Delaware,	664	—
Erie,	1,[illegible]	—
Fayette,	—	297
Franklin,	660	—
Greene,	—	685
Huntingdon,	1,619	—
Indiana,	669	—
Juniata,	—	109
Jefferson,	—	130
Lancaster,	4,370	—
Lehigh,	—	78
Lebanon,	[illegible]	—
Lycoming,	—	306
Luzerne,	—	1,209
Monroe,	—	1,017
Montgomery,	—	708
Mifflin,	—	89
Mercer,	643	—
Northampton,	—	960
Northumberland,	—	1,016
Philadelphia city,	2,[illegible]	—
Philadelphia county,	—	3,085
Perry,	—	934
Pike,	—	378
Schuylkill,	—	330
Somerset,	1,741	—
Susquehanna,	—	590
Tioga,	—	393
Union,	1,055	—
Washington,	330	—
Westmoreland,	—	1,679
Wayne,	—	578
York,	—	389
	26,685	25,343

There are six counties to hear from.

CONNECTICUT.

We understand that intelligence was brought by a slip in the possession of a Stage passenger that Connecticut had gone for Harrison and Tyler, by a majority of 7000. The following returns comprises the whole State except 7 towns and shows a gain of near 2000 as compared with the Spring Election.

Counties.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Hartford, complete,	6221	4509
N. Haven, (all but 3 t'ns)	4456	3342
New London, complete,	799 maj.	
Fairfield, complete,	4069	3866
Windham, complete,	2784	2177
Litchfield, (all but 1 t'wn)	4289	3571
Middlesex, complete,	2275	2273
Tolland, (all but 3 t'ns)	1658	1176
	27,380	20,894
The 7 towns referred to in April stood	865	879
	28,236	21,773

MARYLAND.

We have but few returns from Maryland, but intelligence was brought by a Stage passenger that it had gone for Harrison by 4000. The following table shows a Whig loss of 19 and a Van Buren loss of 780 since the October election.

	Van Buren.	Harrison.
Baltimore City,	7327	7296
Baltimore county in part	1861	1355
Prince Georges, 2 dis.		80 m.
Anne Arundel in part,	546	641
Cecil,	1053	1188
Annapolis,	193	189
Harford,	1946	1347
Frederick, (3 dis.)	857	921
Carrol,	1619	1844
	14,625	14,481

VIRGINIA.

We understand that information was received by the way-bill on Sunday night which stated that 58 counties had been heard from and that the Harrison ticket was 1700 votes ahead. The election in this State as well as in Pennsylvania will be close.

OHIO.

But few returns have come to hand from this State, but there is no doubt of Harrison's running ahead of Corwin by several thousand.

GEORGIA.

We have made (says the Charleston Courier of the 7th instant,) our calculation from a slip kindly forwarded us by the editors of the Augusta *Chronicle,* and a few other sources, and the result is that in 47 counties the Harrison electoral ticket is ahead of the Van Buren ticket by 6206 votes. The whig papers calculate on 8000 majority.

TENNESSEE.

By a passenger in the Western Stage information was received from two Counties, Cocke and Greene, which is stated to have given a majority of 3500 for Harrison.

◆

Whig Meeting at Rocky River.—We had the pleasure of being at the Whig meeting at Rocky River Church, on the 5th instant, and we are assured that there were few persons present but what felt the liveliest gratitude to the Author of all good for the inestimable blessing of our happy form of Government, where our citizens are permitted to assemble together and make known their grievances to each other without being molested by the ruthless hand of power. We have never in our lives attended a meeting where there was more of that old fashioned hospitality of our forefathers exhibited than on the 5th —every exertion was made by the citizens of that neighborhood to make them present happy. We had an excellent dinner—[illegible] the cook [illegible] and not a cent was paid by any one. It was furnished by the people of Rocky River, each contributing of his abundance what he thought right; there was an abundance and to spare, and the Whigs of Rocky River are entitled to the thanks of their Whig brethren. And the Ladies—dear creatures we can't do without them—turned out en masse, there was not much less than 600. We intended noticing the meeting further, but we give place to the following notice of it by one of the Secretaries.

WHIG MEETING IN CABARRUS.

According to notice previously given and arrangements entered into, by the Whigs of Rocky River, to hold a public meeting at that place on the 5th of November, a large number of the citizens of Mecklenburg, Anson and Cabarrus, met at Rocky River Church, in Cabarrus County, when the following proceedings were had. The Citizens were formed in procession by Col. D. White, as Chief Marshal and Col. Jas. White, Col. A. H. Cochran, Maj. W. B. Cochran, Maj. W. Barringer and Capt. Robert Allison, as Assistants, in the following order:

1. Clergy,
2. Revolutionary Soldiers,
3. Committee of Arrangements,
4. Citizens of Mecklenburg and Anson, with their Banners,
5. Cabarrus Light Infantry under the command of Capt. Kirkpatrick,
6. Company of Harrison Guards from Concord composed of boys from 8 to 15 years of age in full uniform,
7. Cabarrus Log Cabin, with the various implements and their beautiful Banner,
8. Ladies with an appropriate Banner,
9. Citizens of Cabarrus generally with several Banners and Flags.

The whole procession was marched to a stand erected for the occasion. The meeting was called to order by Col. D. M. Barringer, who was requested to propose the following officers: Gen. P. Barringer, of Cabarrus, President; Capt. Jas. M. Black, of Mecklenburg, Thos. Threadgill, of Anson, Samuel Morrison, Gen. W. Allen and Dr. K. P. Harris, of Cabarrus, Vice-Presidents; R. W. Allison, Esq. and Maj. W. Barringer, Secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, of the Methodist Church.

The President of the day opened the discussion with a few appropriate and interesting remarks, and introduced James W. Osborne, Esq., of Mecklenburg, who addressed the meeting for a considerable time and was succeeded by Col. D. M. Barringer and W. S. Harris, Esq., each of whom spoke with great effect and force. After which dinner was announced and the whole company repaired to a sumptuous repast prepared for the occasion in the best manner by the good Whigs of Rocky River. It was truly good which any one who partook of it will testify. In the space of about an hour the company again returned to the stand. The Ladies assisted by some gentlemen then sung the "Old North State" which was received by the company with cheers. The discussion was then again commenced and continued by the following gentlemen who were called out in the order of their names—Col. J. M. Long, James W. Osborne, Esq. Rev. Mr. Bowman, Jos. W. Scott, Esq. and Col. D. M. Barringer. It is not necessary to make distinctions when all done well—they are all good and true whigs and spoke the language of fervent patriots—and urged every voter to go to the last resort of freemen, the ballot box.

The number of persons was variously estimated from 2500 to 3000. The Ladies were estimated from 400 to 500. And it should be remarked that such a collection of natures last and best gift to man is rarely to be seen at one place and to their praise be it said they are nearly all Whigs, like the mothers of the Revolution they are on the side of their Country, always right.—This day which was bright and glorious will long be remembered by those who attended on the occasion and the good Whigs of Rocky River have reason to rejoice that this was no common pageant, no empty sound—there Whig met Whig like brother—all was welcome, all was harmony and rejoicing in "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

◆

Gov. Pennington has been re-elected by the Legislature of New Jersey Governor of that State, for the ensuing year, by a vote of 53 to 12—a signal and honorable proof of the approbation of his fellow-citizens. Success to the Broad Seal.

ELECTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Elections for members of Congress have been held in seven States, and the following is the result compared with the former election:

	1840.		1838.	
	W.	L. F.	W.	L. F.
Lousiana,	2	1	3	
Vermont,	5		3	2
Missouri,		2		2
Maine*	4	2	2	6
Georgia,	9		6	3
Pennsylvania,	13	15	11	17
Ohio,	12	7	8	11
	45	27	33	41

In these seven States the Whigs have gained twelve members, equal to twenty-four votes, and without further changes will give them a large majority in the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

——*No choice in two districts at the late election.

Ready for Either.—A lad in the Park on Saturday was offering for sale a single copy of the Van Buren song book, with the O. K. initials. Happening upon a whig by mistake, he was rather roughly answered and reprimanded besides. His letter concluded with the question, "what do those letters stand for?" "Off to Kinderhook," answered the lad. The whig gave him sixpence, and the boy sold the book to a democrat shortly afterwards, as "Oll Korrect."

[illegible]

From the Raleigh Register.

We alluded in a Postscript on Tuesday, to the villanous fabrication of a Letter, purporting to have been written by Gen. Harrison from Cincinnati, on the 2d of October, to Arthur Tappan & Co. in which he is made to avow himself an Abolitionist of the deepest dye. Gen. Harrison, it seems, got hold of this forged Letter, in time to address the following Communication to James Lyons, Esq. of Richmond, Va.—a gentleman of the very highest standing in that community. This forgery was the last act of the Conspirators. Let the last act of the People be to expel them from power!

My Dear Sir:—I have received a handbill which contains a Letter said to have been written by me to Arthur Tappan and others, in which I proclaim Abolition principles. It has my name to it, BUT IT IS A VILE FORGERY. On the day, 2d of October, I was at Columbus.

Yours, in haste, the mail just closing.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Jas. Lyons, Esq.

◆

AND YET ANOTHER FORGERY!

Another forgery of the New York conspirators, in the shape of an "*Emancipator Extra,*" dated "Thursday, October 8, 1840," reached us yesterday through the Cincinnati Republican. It purports to be a correspondence between General Harrison and Arthur Tappan and others, in which the General is represented as favoring the views of the Abolitionists—evidently designed for circulation in the South, in the hope that it could not be contradicted before the election. Some person in New York having enclosed a copy of this vile forgery to Gen. Harrison, induced him to publish in the Republican the following Letter disclaiming all knowledge to it:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN.

Cincinnati, October 27, 1840.

Dear Sir: I have furnished you with a handbill, purporting to be issued from the office of the Emancipator of New York, containing a letter, under the date of the 21st of September, directed to me, and signed by Arthur Tappan, J. Leavett, H. Dresser, and an answer to that letter, purporting to be signed by me, dated in this city on the 2d of October, 1840.

I have never in my life received a letter from the above named persons, either conjunctively or individually; nor did I ever address either the letter signed with my name, or any other letter, to them, or either of them. The whole is a vile fabrication, totally destitute of the least foundation in truth. The letter which enclosed the handbill to me is left in your possession, and it has the New York postmark upon it, and was opened this day by me in the presence of Mr. E. P. Langdon, the Deputy Postmaster.

Yours, truly,

WM. H. HARRISON.

◆

WHAT NEXT?

By the following paragraph from the New York Commercial of Tuesday, it will be seen that Van Burenism has played another "*card*" in that city, which, from its character, ought to be the "*last.*" The *pious* leaders of New York Van Burenism, who have a most violant antipathy, and even horror, of all semblance of fraud, *which does not help their own cause,* these especial conservators of the public morals, and stedfast friends of the purity of elections *on the Whig side,* have played a trick somewhat new in our annals. They have sent forth a lying political handbill in the outward garb of a religious paper! What next? What further achievement of the same kind, by the same unscrupulous party, is yet to astonish the world? But to all these astounding and desperate acts of Van Burenism—to all these frauds on that side, and conspiracies against the other, we earnestly repeat the admonition heretofore given to the friends of reform: Watch them more and more closely, so that they may not practise fraud under the cloud of dust which they hope to raise.

Audacious Villany.—We were this morning shown a copy of a paper, apparently the New York *Observer*—what is called "the outside"—viz. the first and fourth pages, being, in fact, and in type, the New York Observer of Saturday last. But on unfolding the sheet, the inner pages were occupied entirely as a huge Van Buren hand-bill! The design, beyond doubt, was to impress the Public with the belief that the editors and publishers of that able religious journal were thus sanctioning the cause of the Administration, and its unholy alliances with the infidels and agrarians of Tammany Hall, and with the nullifiers of South Carolina. On application to the editors of the Observer, we learn that the act was promptly disclaimed. Some of their workmen have doubtless been bribed to the dark deed. Will the Star-Chamber Court please to inquire?

LOOK AT THIS!

It was proved in the course of taking testimony at Washington City, in the *Stone-Cutters'* case against the *United States,* for their wages, under a Resolution of Congress, that upwards of fifty workmen from the Public Buildings, under the control of the Board of Commissioners, composed of the Heads of the different Departments there, went on to Baltimore every Fall to vote the Van Buren Ticket.

Another Vile Trick.—A gentleman in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in the receipt of two copies of the *Extra Globe,* upon examining them a few days since, found them to differ widely. One was made up of matter for *northern* readers, the other for *southern.*

HURRAH FOR THE SUB-TREASURY.

A draft, for the vast amount of *twenty dollars,* drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, the renowned Levi Woodbury, on the Collector of this port, was presented at our Custom House for payment the other day, and *the payment was refused.* The holder, not knowing where to present it with better prospect of success, called on Mr. Clark, a Notary, and had it formally protested! Glorious currency! Able Administration! Admirable statesmanship! *New. Spec.*

Our Population.—The population of New Hanover county, according to the census just taken, is 12,800; and the population of Wilmington is 4,000.

We think it may be safely asserted that our white population has increased, while the black has decreased. The number of free blacks reaches the astonishing sum of [illegible]

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Gideon Thomas, Esq. a Member elect to the House of Commons of the next Legislature, from Rockingham County, has resigned his seat. The Governor has ordered a new Election to fill the vacancy, to take place on the 12th inst.—the day of the Presidential Election. Mr. T. is a Whig, and none other can be elected in that County.

Rhode Island Senator.—The Hon. Jas. F. Simmons has been elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States from the State of Rhode Island, in the place of the Hon. Nehemiah R. Knight, whose term of service expires next March. The selection seems to give much satisfaction to our political friends in that State.

The St. Augustine News of the 17th ultimo, says: "We learn, with extreme regret, that Brig. Gen. Atkinson was stricken with paralysis, and there is little probability of his ever being able again to take the field."

NEW JERSEY AVENGED.

The People of New Jersey may now look around on the events of a few weeks past, and say that her wrongs are avenged. The People of the nation, true to themselves, have given judgment against the Administration which so wickedly and wantonly abused power, and they have laid upon the back of *individual* offenders the lash of punishment. Maine, Vermont, Georgia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have pointed a host of those time-serving Representatives to the shades of obscurity; and the fall of the Administration is so certain that the Executive will not have time to exercise his customary clemency with these men by giving them lucrative offices at home or abroad. New Jersey sees this, and owes a debt of gratitude to her sister States for their prompt action. But New Jersey has her own dignity and rights to assert, and her wrongs to avenge. Last week she spoke *words* of deep rebuke to the nation, such as gladdened those who have witnessed her injuries. Next month she must redeem her "Broad Seal." Next month she must *act* her rebuke, and send back to Congress the men through whom the Administration and its partisans have insulted and disgraced the State. New Jersey has now nothing to do but to take care of herself.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE "AWFUL DISCLOSURES" OF 1841.

The whole land is ringing with "awful disclosures," but these are nothing to the developments which will be made in the year 1841, when President Harrison shall order a general inquiry. They will be "awful" indeed! At present, the power of Executive influence, like the chain of silence spoken of by the Irish bard, keeps many things under the spell of repose; but this hushing up influence will be broken after the 4th of March next.

Mr. Calhoun, before he joined the party which he had so often and so emphatically denounced, asked this pointed question: "Does any man entertain a doubt that the high officers of Government *have used the deposites as instruments of speculation in the public lands?* Is NOT THE FACT NOTORIOUS?

And what is the effect of the sub-Treasury system but to throw into the hands of the Executive and his officers a more abundant supply of "instruments of speculation" which they may employ in building up their own fortunes? The People, through the treason of their Representatives, have been deprived of the power of controlling the expenditure of their own money. There is not a shadow of a guaranty for the security of the national revenue. The Administration has seized it as "SPOILS."—When General Harrison shall commence an investigation of the abuses of the party now in power, we may look for disclosures which will shock belief, and let loose a torrent of indignation over the land. The immense losses which we have already on record from public defaulters will appear but as a drop in an ocean, when the total of waste through the "TWELVE YEARS OF MISRULE" shall come to be summed up.—[*Baltimore Patriot.*

GENERAL VAN BUREN.

At a recent Loco Foco Festival, the following Toast was given:

"Martin Van Buren—His services in the Cabinet equal to his achievements in the field."

This is farcical enough in all conscience, but yet it has been outdone lately. At a meeting of the Germans in Buffalo, favorable to the Administration, a few days ago, one of their Orators stated in his Speech—"That during the battle of the Thames, General Harrison was taken prisoner by General Proctor, and that he was rescued by General Van Buren, who commanded the reserve, and who, by a rapid and masterly movement, advanced upon the enemy, retook the General, changed the fortunes of the day, and achieved a Victory!" What is still better, the assertion was received as gospel by the meeting. We opine that General Van Buren will laugh at his own prowess on that occasion.—*Reg.*

Arkansas Election.—We are indebted to a gentleman for the Little Rock Gazette, V. B., of the 14th inst. The Gazette says that Judge Cross is re-elected to Congress by a majority as large as he obtained in 1838, if not larger. It adds: our returns, too, show that the Legislature is democratic V. B. by a large majority, although in some of our old democratic counties we have been disappointed.

Verbal accounts have come in from many counties. We have yet 16 counties to hear from, in most of which it is believed large democratic V. B. majorities have been received. The re-election of Judge Cross, V. B., to Congress is certain, by (from present appearances) a majority of from 2000 to 2500 votes. The relative strength of parties in the Legislature will, in our opinion, be as follows: in the Senate, 15 V. Burenites, 23 Whigs; in the lower House, 41 V. B., 6 Whigs, giving a clear Van Buren majority on joint ballot of 27.—*New Orleans Bulletin, Oct. 20.*

The Boston Post calls the editor of the Atlas an "Extra" [illegible]

[illegible]

Pennsylvania.—A mystery still hangs over this State, and we can learn nothing certain by the returns. We understand there [illegible] that there was no doubt of its being gone for Harrison.

Virginia.—Nothing certain from this State, and we fear from the increased Van Buren vote in some counties, that the Spoilsmen are determined to carry the State anyhow—whether by fair or foul means, no matter to them so they succeed.

New Jersey and Rhode Island have gone for the Whigs. Maine seems to be coming too.

Nothing from New York except the City, where the Whigs have reduced the Van Buren majority to 1100,—a majority of 5000 was anticipated.

New Hampshire is joined to her idols.

Although the political news is not so cheering as we would desire, yet there is nothing in the returns to discourage us.—Let us, one and all, do our duty, for we still believe there is no possible chance for the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Mr. HUGH McHAUSTON to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Col. Solomon Reid. All for Old Tip.

DIED

In this county, on the 5th instant, Mr. WILLIAM A. CAROTHERS, in the 30th year of his age.

The Markets, &c.

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 4.

Bacon,	8 a 9½	Iron,	5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	20 a 28	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 18	Rice,	5¼ a 6
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	50 a 62	Salt, in sacks,	$2½ a 2¾
Flour,	$5½ a $6	do bushel,	87½ a $1
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—OCTOBER 28.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24 a 28	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	9 a 9½	Sugar,	10 a 12
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$2½ a
Corn,	62 a	do. bulk,	[illegible] a
Flour,	5½ a	Tallow,	10 a 11½

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 5.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	45 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	7 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 31	do English,	4½ a 6
Cotton,	7 a 9	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 50
Flour, country,	$7 a 7½	do. N. O.	50 a 56

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 31.

Bacon,	6½ a 13	Lard,	13 a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 12	do No. 2	11 a 10
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7 a 8	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$3¼ a $3½
Corn,	55 a 58	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	22 a 23	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 28	Teas,	45 a $1

Negroes for Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Mecklenburg, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 8th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months, SEVEN NEGROES, to wit: a Negro Woman, aged about 35 years and a child 7 months; a Girl about 19 years; a Girl about 11 years; a Boy about 8 years; a Girl about 6 years old and a Boy about 3 years old.

Due attendance will be given by
THOMAS T. JOHNSON, Commissioner.
Nov. 3, 1840. t9

NOTICE.

I DO forewarn all persons from trading for two Notes, one given by me to Isaac B. Curtis for seventy-five dollars with a credit of forty-one dollars on it—the said Note due on the 8th of October last. The other given by me to Wm. Ewing on the 6th of October, made payable in two months. As I got nothing in consideration, I am determined not to pay them without compelled by law.

M. S. ALEXANDER.
Nov. 6, 1840. 3t

NOTICE.

AN OVERCOAT was brought away in my wagon from the Anson Convention through mistake, which the owner can have by applying to the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek.

ABNER ALEXANDER.
Nov. 5, 1840. 1wp.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is prepared to take as Boarders a few young Ladies, at $8 per month. Every care will be taken to render those who may come to his house comfortable.

B. P. BOYD.
Nov. 9, 1840. 7tf

ATTENTION!
Independent Greys.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Winter Uniform and armed according to the constitution. Punctual attendance is required as business of importance will come before the Company.

By order of the Captain.
F. M. ROSS, O. S.
Nov. 9, 1840.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having also connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their shop [illegible]

MISCEL[illegible]

WISDOM AND WIT.

We have seen [illegible] of Mart. Van Buren's [illegible] as the following:

[illegible]

WE'LL [illegible] GO YE, MARTIE.

When [illegible] now, wee Martie,
Ye've got ane [illegible] an' ane [illegible],
[illegible] o' Auld Jackson's party,
Which way ye sped;
[illegible] ye promised, strong an' hearty,
[illegible] steps to tread.

[illegible] yo'r predecessor's track,
An' [illegible] many a crooked tack,
[illegible] ye are [illegible] back
To [illegible] an' kings;
In Ogle's tale we see ane look
O' ye'r fine things.

Beclouded wi' Sub-Treasury fogs,
Ye'r pathway lies o'er stumps an' logs,
Log-[illegible] an' bloodhound dogs,
Beset ye'r feet;
An' standin' [illegible], thick as frogs,
Ye're doom'd to meet.

So leave ye now in sic a plight,
We ken [illegible] rather impolite;
But we maun tak' the course that's right,
An' plainly show ye,
Before a' people's open sight,
We can na' go ye.

Christian Cosler,
Peter Altman,
Jesse Chance,
Jesse Thomas,
William Clark,
And. C. Redick,
O. Kuhns,
Samuel Cattel,
Jacob Meese,
John Dougherty,
Michael Mill,
John Shadwick,
Peter Miller, Sr.

Perry Chance,
James Grimes,
Samuel Beary,
John Hinds,
Jacob Henning,
Seth Rinear,
William Merrell,
T. B. Mathers,
Alx. Winings,
Josiah Cattel,
Jesse Evans,
S. Greenameyer,
S. Kingaman.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

THE CAPTIVE BOY.

"My child is too young to go to the Sabbath School," says a mother whom the world calls prudent. She keeps a public house and her little son delights to sit where he can hear the profane, boisterous conversations of the bar-room. She is pleased to see him so quiet, but he has learnt to love vice before she has learnt that she is purchasing present ease by laying up stores of misery for herself and her son.

Parents and teachers, who need more facts to convince them of the importance of early impressions, should ponder the following story:

Our Frontier Settlements were many years ago, laid waste by the Indians, who robbed the inhabitants, killed some, and made prisoners of others. A man by the name of Bird, was seized, together with his wife and child, and infant about six months old. The savages had taken so much plunder that they spared the wretched father and mother, and forced them to help to carry it off. The anxious mother contrived to conceal her infant from her captors, and having wrapped it up in her burden, close to her breast, journeyed by the side of her husband toward the wilderness.

After travelling from morn till evening on a long summer's day the Indians threw themselves on the ground and were soon asleep; but Bird and his wife, even after so much fatigue felt little disposed to close their eyes. They contrived to escape; and with their helpless babe, which they had succeeded in preserving unnoticed, began, at midnight, to retrace their steps.—Before day, fatigue, anxiety and hunger, had so completely exhausted them both that they could carry the child no longer; and if they would escape, not a moment's time was to be lost. Love of life at length overcame the parent's fondness. The mothers, for the last time pressed her innocent offspring to her breast, bedewed its cheek with tears and set it down on the green bank of some little forest stream to perish there. As she proceeded she cast a hurried look of agony behind her, and saw her child scrambling after the gay flowers.

When they returned to the settlements, their neighbors went with the father to the spot where the child was left, but he was gone. As years rolled on, God gave them wealth and many other children, so that they almost forgot their lost boy.

Fifteen years afterwards a treaty with a distant tribe of Indians bound them to deliver up any captives that might be in their possession. A boy was given up, who, it was said, had been found in infancy upon the very spot, where young Bird had been left. He was sent to his parents who immediately recognised him by a remarkable scar on his right hand, which he had received in his father's house.

The measure of the parents' joy was full—but the boy wandered through the rich possessions of his father without a smile.—His bow and blanket were his only joy.—He despised alike, the dress, the habits, and the luxuries that were offered him; and his mind constantly brooded over the forest scenes in which he had passed his boyhood. Vain were all attempts to wean him from his native habits. While persuasion and indulgence were resorted to, he acquiesced; but when force was tried, and he was compelled to change his blanket for the garments of civilized life, and his favorite bow for a book, he grew sullenly discontented, and at last was missing. He was seen the same evening, arrayed in an Indian garb, crossing a distant mountain, and bending his course towards the setting sun.

Twenty years after this event, Mr. Bird and his wife removed to a new settlement, far from their former residence, where they inhabited a small Log Cabin.

One day as the old lady was left alone, the men of the neighborhood having gone several miles to "a raising," she saw from her door, several armed and painted Indians approaching her. Alarmed, but resolute, she seized a hatchet, ascending a ladder into the loft of the dwelling, drew it up after her, and determined to defend herself to the last.

The savages entered, and finding their efforts to entice her down were vain, laid down their rifles to ascend after her; but the first head that was thrust through the trap-door was cut off by the intrepid woman, and an alarm being taken at the moment, that the whites were coming the [illegible] [illegible], and disappeared in the [illegible] just as Mr. Bird and [illegible] came up [illegible]. How Mrs. Bird then [illegible] and tell it was the second [illegible] of her oldest son!

Young parent, as an irresistible impulse [illegible] to drag his child to [illegible] life, your child, by the power of early impressions, may be drawn towards heaven, or be dragged down the 'broad road' which leads to the 'second death.'

Children may learn from this story to avoid bad habits."

I WON'T BE A NUN; OR, THE NAUTICAL ADVENTURE OF A YOUNG LADY.

A singularly Romantic affair has just been brought to our notice, namely, that of a female sailor having arrived here some days ago in the ship Bucephalus. We understand that she is a very comely interesting girl of eighteen, the daughter of a British officer, and related to an English nobleman, who, having the misfortune to lose her mother at an early age, was placed in an English convent, with the view ultimately of taking the veil. Whilst a boarder in this place, she, for the sake of her health, visited occasionally some friends in the neighborhood, where in the house of one, she first met the object of her attachment, now an officer in one of the native regiments. Subsequently she was consigned to a convent in Dublin, to the end that she should take the veil. Here she remained some months; but resisting every argument to induce her to do so, privation, suffering, and cruel treatment at the hands of the lady superior were her lot, she fell sick, and was conveyed to a hospital, whence, through the connivance of a young English lady, an inmate of the convent, who supplied her with the means, she made her escape in the disguise of a boy, and formed the romantic resolution of coming out to Bombay, in search of the young officer above mentioned. We are told it would occupy a volume were we to recount all her wanderings, and the sufferings and privations of the poor young creature in her endeavours to get to Bombay. This at last she accomplished. A few days after the ship sailed, "the strange boy," on being questioned by the captain whence he came, proved to be a young lady; a cabin was humanely allotted to her at once, and she was treated exactly as a lady passenger.

Truth is strange—stranger than fiction," and here is romance in real life that decidedly elucidates the saying of the poet. We understand that this young lady's history has excited considerable interest and admiration among the society of Bombay. Probably the whole ample page of fiction could not present an instance of greater determination and constancy than is exemplified by this case.—*Bombay Times.*

Ingenious French Swindling.—An elegantly dressed lady presented herself, a few days since, at an extensive shop in the Rue des Fosses Montmartre, at Paris, and asked to see one of their handsome shawls. She was waited upon with the utmost politeness, and after making a most careful choice of one of the most elegant articles in the magazin, requested the clerk who waited upon her to carry the shawl to the house of her husband, M. Desirabode, the eminent Dentist in the Palais Royal. The lady then withdrew with a most gracious salutation. The young man shortly afterwards proceeded to the Dentist's house, and was shown into an antechamber, when he was told M. Desirabode was engaged. Presently the fine lady made her appearance: "Ah you are there, Sir," she said, "Mon Dieu! I was just going out, despairing of your arrival. Give me the shawl that I may show it to my husband; he will come and pay you for it presently." The lady took the shawl, re entering the adjoining apartment, of which she left the door open, and the clerk heard her make use of these words:—"Here is the young man about whom I spoke to you. May I beg that you will not keep him long, for he wants to return to his shop?" The lady then made her appearance at the door, pointed out the clerk to M. Desirabode with her finger, and took her departure with a familiar nod of the head to the Dentist. "I am at your service, Sir, said Desirabode, and, arranging his instruments, he put some casual questions to the young man. Presently the conversation turned upon Dental Surgery, and, in answer to a question from Desirabode, the young man confessed that he had some times suffered from a tooth on the left side. The Dentist approached, and more rapidly than thought, removed at once both tooth and twinge. The Clerk was thunderstruck, and the Dentist said, with a smile—"Your sister informed me where the troublesome tooth lay." It will readily be believed that these words increased, instead of diminishing, the Clerk's astonishment. A long and provoking explanation ensued, from which it transpired that the seductive stranger had waited upon M. Desirabode, and entreated him to remove by surprise an unsound tooth from her brother's left jaw, she having brought him to the Dentist's house under the pretext of showing a shawl to his wife. The poor Clerk returned to his shop in a state of the utmost confusion, minus both shawl and money, and also with a tooth less in his head. The authorities have instituted a search after the ingenious culprit, but hitherto without success.

Building Horses.—Not many years ago, a pair of miserable lean horses, that looked as though the next gust of wind would take them into the air, and who were already waiting to have their *understanding* secured by a few nails, attracted the attention of a wag, while passing by a blacksmith's shop, and gravely accosted its occupant with "Do you build horses, sir?" "Build horses!" exclaimed the astonished son of Vulcan, taking off his paper cap and lengthening down his round good natured face—"build horses, sir! what do you mean?" "Why," replied the wag, "I saw a couple of *frames* standing at the door, and I thought I'd just inquire."

A President.—"Pat, do you know what it is they call a prisidint?" "Faith, don't I, sure? It's a fellow that they blackguard out of his cinche, and call him every thing but an honest fellow."

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the next Session of the Legislature of N. Carolina for a repeal of the law [illegible] with two of the Pony County Courts in Mecklenburg, so as to restore the original number of [illegible] County Courts in each and every year.

Oct. 26, 1840. [illegible]

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the 26th instant all the property of Paul Rosch, dec'd consisting of

3 head of Horses,
1 two Horse Wagon and Harness,
Cows, Hogs,
A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Oats,
Farming Utensils,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles also too tedious to mention—Terms made known on the day of sale.

H. C. OWENS, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 4, 1840. t8

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose to public sale, on Thursday the 19th of November next, my Sugar Creek Plantation. (known as the McCleary place) also

300 Bushels of Corn.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on that day.

J. P. SMITH.

Oct. 27, 1840. t8

N. B. Sale will be on the premises.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, the beginning of Last Summer one, Black Filly, two years old, the right hind foot white. Any Person taking up said Filly and returning her to me in Charlotte shall be paid for their trouble.

JOHN PENBERTHY.

Nov. 3, 1840. t8

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 5tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of Lincoln Steward decd. are requested to come forward and settle against Christmas. As the estate is in debt no longer indulgence can be given.

J. W. POTTS, *Admr.*

Oct. 27, 1840. 4t

E. H. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln, that he is at present on a visit to Virginia, but expects to return in the course of from 6 to 10 weeks, from which time he shall make Charlotte his permanent residence. His permanency he hopes will give satisfaction and surety of his performing his operations faithfully to the best of his skill and ability.

Oct. 19, 1840. t8

To the Public.

THE public are hereby warned against an imposter, by the name of DOUGLAS, who is loafing about the country with no occupation except pleasing the people by grinding on a Machine he calls a Cymbal. He is very fond of good Liquor and makes tall bills, especially at Taverns, and borrows money by small pieces as frequently as he can dupe the unsuspecting with the idea that his money is in large bills. Said Douglas is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, wears a blue cloth coat, and carries with him saddle bags, &c. He left Charlotte between the 18th and 19th instant, without paying his bill. All Landlords may be on the look out, as he can easily be detected.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1840. 4tf

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 14th day of November next, I will sell on the premises, a tract of Land formerly owned by Henry Massey, dec'd., lying in Mecklenburg county, on the North side of 12 Mile Creek, containing **1200** acres, more or less. Said Land will be sold by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law, and if thought advisable, will be divided to suit purchasers. By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Oct 5, 1840. t7 Price adv. $2.

N. B. Terms made known on the day of sale.

PETERS' PILLS

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price **50** cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLIGHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic Liver Disease, VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhœa, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, October, 1840. 4tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to authorize the Colonel-Commandant of the Militia of Mecklenburg, to order out their Officers for drill, (non-commissioned as well as commissioned) for at least three days in each and every year. Oct. 16, 1840. t7p

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.

Pay Up.

SOME of our Notes and Accounts are of long standing. Those indebted [illegible] and settle the same immediately [illegible] expected. MONEY or good [illegible] COTTON taken at a fair price in payment of the [illegible].

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 26, 1840. [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1840.

Alexander J. McLenahan
vs
Sarah McLenahan. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Sarah McLenahan, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and Carolina Watchman, that the said Sarah McLenahan appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1841, and answer, or said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Charlotte, the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1840, and the 65th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $10. t14

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the above Business, on Main-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Kerr's Tavern. SADDLES will be manufactured principally by Andw. Montgomery, whose work is well known throughout the country. From his experience and punctuality he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

GREEN HIDES and all kinds of merchantable PRODUCE will be taken in payment. Also, a boy about the age of 15 years, of good character, will be taken as an apprentice.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

Sept. 21, 1840. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Flour, Pork, Butter, Bacon, &c. &c. taken in payment for work.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Lancaster C. H.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Sept. 12, 1840. t63

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carybees,** and 2 well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

PRODUCE
COMMISSION
BUSINESS.

THE subscriber offers his services to the [illegible] Commission Business, for the sale and shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any articles of produce free of storage for [illegible] of [illegible] cent, where the articles are [illegible], otherwise a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES for a Commission of [illegible] per cent on the Cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

GROCERIES,

with a mixed stock of other Goods, all of which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, wholesale or retail for Cash or Produce.

The Subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining sections of North Carolina will enable him to receive a liberal patronage.

D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 5, 1840. cow10

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of October, 1840.

A—R. H. Anderson, Edmd. Alexander, Ulysses Alexander, Miss S. J. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander, Mrs. E. J. Alken, A. J. Alexander, Elias Alexander.

B—B. Boydon, A. B. Berry, E. G. Bell, Thos. Brown, A. Bryant, M. S. Berryhill, Miss M. E. B. C. Barkhaman.

C—Miss U. Capps, Rev. T. J. Cousins, Mr. Caldwell, W. Cassidy, S. Combs, J. Capps, M. Castens.

D—S. Dallis, J. R. Dodge, A. Dunn, R. H. M. Davidson.

F—L. Ferin.

G—E. Griffith 2, A. G. Gee.

H—T. D. Houston, W. Hunter, P. Hartman, A. Hipp, A. R. Houston, J. Howard, Wm. Hutchison, Mrs. E. Harris, J. O'Hale.

I & J—B. Irwin, R. Jones, Jas. Johnston.

K—Geo. Kestler, Rev. T. S. Kendal, M. J. B. Kenedy.

L—Rev. H. W. Lebane, J. Litchfield.

M—H. McLure, F. H. McDowell, W. Murtaugh, Miss C. L. Mushet, H. Megahey, Z. Malcolm, M. Minaham, A. McLure.

O—Oliver Orr.

P—J. W. Potts, J. Penman, J. Phillips, S. Van Pelt, W. P. Pritchard, W. Phillips, B. Purysar.

R—Clarissa H. Robinson, J. Rigler, R. H. Rose.

S—B. Steard, Mrs. M. Smith, J. Shell, Huggins & Stackover, C. Sheppard, J. Sharp, W. Shaffer, I. Spencer, D. Shelby.

T—Mrs. Narcissa Thompson, S. Tarlton, Rev. G. R. Talley.

W—R. B. Wallace, Jas. Wilson, Jas. Wilson, E. P. Williams, J. G. Williamson, A. T. Wilhelm.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

FOR CASH ONLY.
Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting
Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 43tf

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARKS.

April 8, 1840.

Mrs. M. S. B. Dana,
PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED
"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Poems, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The want of serious words to tunes of uncommon beauty, has, for a long time, been felt by herself and many others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine taste with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into silence, because set to trifling words.

The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and the cost will be $1 per volume.

It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.

We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

Tune—"*The banks of the Blue Moselle.*"

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony!
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his woes, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

Tune—"*Here we meet too soon to part.*"

We shall meet—no more to part,
Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victor's crown is won—
Then, immortal life begun,
We no more shall sever.
We shall meet, &c.

In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where Jesus is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may love forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Depository, Chalmers-street; at the Book Store of Mr. Beale, King-street; and the Courier Office, East Bay.

Charleston, Aug. 1, 1840.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

[illegible]

T[illegible]

Aug[illegible]

CHE[illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible] County [illegible]

All [illegible]

[illegible]

August 11, 1840. [illegible]

DR. C. J. FOX

[illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] country, that he is receiving [illegible] the largest and best [illegible] of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, [illegible]
Patent Medicin[illegible]
Thompsonian Medicines,
PERFUMERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS
for Medical Use,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.

ever offered in this market. Also, some [illegible]

Chewing Tobacco,

all of which he will sell low for CASH or on [illegible] credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctu[illegible] attended to and carefully packed up.

His Stock is now almost entirely fresh a[illegible] warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 46tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTA[illegible]
PAINTING,
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gildin[illegible]

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his se[illegible] vices in the above business to the citize[illegible] of this village and the surrounding country. H[illegible] flatters himself from his long experience in bu[illegible] ness, that he will be able to give general satisfac[illegible] tion to all those who may encourage him. He [illegible] in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any ot[illegible] or workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oi[illegible] &c. and do work as low as he can possibly aff[illegible] it, if required to do so by his employers. As h[illegible] is determined to do his work well, he solicits [illegible] share of public patronage. Letters directed t[illegible] him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W[illegible] Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of [illegible] McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPS[illegible]

April 2, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly exe[illegible] ted and at short notice.

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens [illegible] Mecklenburg County and the public in ge[illegible] eral, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared [illegible] execute all ORDERS in his line, from the m[illegible] common to the *finest.* Having had nine years e[illegible] perience in the business and employed workm[illegible] of a superior grade and lumber well SEASON[illegible] he feels warranted in saying, that his Work sh[illegible] be equal, if not superior, to any made in this se[illegible] tion of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for h[illegible] Work shall not be excelled in point of *cheapn[illegible] beauty or durability.*

All REPAIRING done in the best *style* and [illegible] the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North [illegible] of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicine[illegible]

THESE medicines are indebted for their na[illegible] to their manifest and sensible action in p[illegible] rifying the springs and channels of life, and [illegible] duing them with renewed tone and vigor. [illegible] many hundred certified cases which have [illegible] made public, and in almost every species of [illegible] case to which the human frame is liable the [illegible] py effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AN[illegible] PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully a[illegible] publicly acknowledged by the persons bene[illegible] and who were previously unacquainted with [illegible] beautifully philosophical principles upon wh[illegible] they are compounded, and upon which they [illegible] sequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend the[illegible] selves in diseases of every form and descripti[illegible] Their first operation is to loosen from the [illegible] of the stomach and bowels, the various impuri[illegible] and crudities constantly settling around them, [illegible] to remove the hardened fæces which collect in [illegible] convolutions of the small intestines. Other [illegible] cines only partially cleanse these and leave [illegible] collected masses behind as to produce [illegible] costiveness, with all its train of evils, or [illegible] diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. Th[illegible] is well known to all regular anatomists, [illegible] amine the human bowels after death; and [illegible] the prejudice of those well informed men ag[illegible] quack medicines—or medicines prepared and [illegible] alded to the public by ignorant persons. Th[illegible] cond effect of the Life Medicines is to [illegible] kidneys and the bladder, and by this [illegible] liver and the lungs, the healthful action of [illegible] entirely depends upon the regularity of the [illegible] ry organs. The blood, which takes its [illegible] from the agency of the liver and lungs [illegible] passes into the heart, being thus purified [illegible] and nourished by food coming from a [illegible] mach, courses freely through the veins [illegible] every part of the system, and triumphantly [illegible] the banner of health in the blooming che[illegible]

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have [illegible] thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovere[illegible] medy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation [illegible] Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and He[illegible] ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, La[illegible] and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, [illegible] Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, [illegible] of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and C[illegible] sumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, [illegible] butic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rh[illegible] Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and [illegible] rious other complaints which afflict the hu[illegible] frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, [illegible] Life Medicines have been most eminently succe[illegible] ful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague d[illegible] tricts, Physicians almost universally pres[illegible] them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, design[illegible] ed as a domestic guide to health.—This [illegible] pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadw[illegible] New York, has been published for the purpose [illegible] explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of [illegible] eases, and will be found highly interesting to [illegible] sons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent [illegible] eases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 [illegible] for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.